

## FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION

### WASHINGTON THROUGH TICKETS. TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

#### Strange Robbery in St. Louis.

#### Man Chloroformed in a Car.

#### Railway Accident at Lancaster.

#### The Great Jersey Lease.

#### Reading the Rival of Penna. Central

#### WASHINGTON "THROUGH TICKETS."

#### Restoration of Through-Ticket Arrangements Between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

It will be remembered that in December last, when the Superior Court of Baltimore decided that the capitation tax of the State of Maryland, on the Washington Branch, was unconstitutional, the Baltimore and Ohio Company at once reduced the passenger fare between Baltimore and Washington from \$1.30 to \$1.20, taking off the entire tax, viz., 30 per cent. The fare between Washington and New York was then \$8, and between Washington and Philadelphia \$4.40. The Baltimore and Ohio Company, in view of the reduction, it desired to make on the through tickets, proposed that the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, and the New Jersey roads should agree to such reductions in their proportions as they had formerly expressed a willingness to make, so as to reduce the prices of these tickets to \$7.50 and \$4.30, respectively. In consequence of the refusal by those companies to make the reduction proposed, the sale of through tickets ceased, although arrangements were made to continue to check baggage between the cities. It is learned that the difficulties have been finally adjusted, and the prices proposed by the Baltimore and Ohio arranged upon a satisfactory basis, so that the public will now have the advantage of the reduced rates then proposed by that company. Arrangements have been perfected so that tickets are now sold to New England and all the Southern States in Washington and New York, respectively, and baggage is checked between the chief cities from Boston to New Orleans, inclusive. The reduction made in passenger fares by the Pittsburgh, Washington, and Baltimore road (Connellsville route), viz., to \$8.50 between Pittsburgh and Baltimore, and \$9 between Pittsburgh and Washington, is naturally adding to the travel and increasing the business between those cities.—*Baltimore Sun.*

#### DARING OUTRAGE.

#### A Merchant Chloroformed and Robbed in a Street.

One of the boldest and most audacious robberies that has come to our notice, says the St. Louis Democrat of the 8th instant, for a long time, was perpetrated on Saturday night, in a street car of the Union line. Mr. Louis Metemacher, a commission merchant of the firm of Metemacher & Bro., had been spending the evening with his brother. About 12 o'clock he took a street car to proceed to his residence on Salisbury street. He had with him a basket containing some articles of value. He noticed that there were only two men in the car. He became unconscious—from what cause he did not know—on Saturday night was aroused by the driver (or conductor) asking for his fare. Mr. M. then discovered that he had been robbed, and that the odor of chloroform, had no doubt that the act was committed by the two passengers. His hat, basket, watch, pocket-book, and other articles that he had in his pockets were gone, besides a bill of exchange on New York for four thousand dollars that had been received after bank hours. He jumped out of the car and ran to the corner of Eleventh and O'Fallon streets, where he met Mr. Charles Fack ("Hardware Charlie"). Mr. Metemacher was so much excited, and his eyes were so inflamed and wild-looking that Mr. Fack did not at first recognize him. The two proceeded to the residence of Mr. Fack, where Mr. Metemacher was provided with a cap, and went home. The amount of money stolen was \$150, and the total loss of Mr. Metemacher about \$900. Payment of the bill of exchange has been stopped, but it is not probable that the thieves will attempt to dispose of it, as by so doing they might be detected. The state of affairs is truly alarming, and it is to be hoped that travel at night in a street car without being chloroformed and robbed. The police are after the villains, and if they are caught the longest term in the penitentiary should be their fate.

#### LEASING NEW JERSEY'S RAILROADS.

#### The Reading Railroad Outbidding the Pennsylvania Company—\$1,000,000 Bonus Offered for the Lease of the United Roads.

The offer of a bonus of \$1,000,000 for the lease of the United Roads of New Jersey, mentioned yesterday, came from the Reading Railroad Company. This company already owns the Schuylkill Canal, and desires especially to get possession of the Delaware and Lancaster Canal, since it forms the only connection of the Schuylkill Canal with New York. Mr. Gowen, the President of the Reading Railroad, has therefore submitted the following propositions:—  
First. The Reading Company will take the canal on a perpetual lease, paying \$750,000 per annum, and increasing the amount of payments until they shall reach \$1,000,000 per annum, which sum is to be paid annually thereafter. This amount is equal to about 20 per cent. on the cost.  
Second. The Reading Company propose, in case these terms are not agreed to, to take all the property of the United Companies, representing \$35,245,000 actual cost, to pay 10 per cent. dividends yearly, and a bonus of \$1,000,000.  
This offer naturally creates an opposition to the lease of the roads to the Pennsylvania Company, which is already interested, and now only awaits the approval of the stockholders. The stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad meet to-day for the election of officers, and it is probable that then some indication may be given of their views on the subject.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

#### SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

#### Seven Trains Run Over a Man's Body.

The Lancaster Express of last evening says:—This morning, about 1 o'clock, the body of Michael Flannery, a well-known citizen, was found horribly mangled and dead on the north track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few yards above the crossing at North Prince street. The body was absolutely torn into fragments, and almost unrecognizable. He appears to have crossed over from Martin's to the north side of the railroad, and then crossed to the west side of Prince street, and walked along the track a short distance. The express freight train was due at that point at the time, and it is supposed he was struck by it, as blood and portions of his body were discovered but a few yards above the Prince street crossing. Six freight trains follow the express in quick succession, and from the terrible manner in which the body is mangled, it is supposed they all passed over him.

## FROM THE STATE.

#### Speech of H. W. Gray, Esq., on the Philadelphia Public Buildings Commission.

HARRISBURG, May 10.—H. W. Gray, Esq., of Philadelphia, was before the Committee of Municipal Corporations of the House of Representatives last evening, and made the following speech:—

Gentlemen:—I appear before you simply as a citizen, and not as a commissioner; but would ask that your honorable committee would give to the commissioners also an opportunity to be heard. Whereas your honorable body have created this commission, and believing that they have faithfully performed their duties in accordance with the requirements of the law which created them, they did not deem it necessary to meet your committee, unless by your request; but I will here state that they should be glad to meet you in case such should be your desire. We have in our board gentlemen who are able and competent to lay before you in a clear manner the reasons why you should hesitate in complying with the wish of the gentlemen on the other side who are here urging the abolishment of this commission. Mr. Perkins, an eminent lawyer, a gentleman of high standing, and a member of this commission, would be glad to address you on this subject, and in justice to the commission it would seem but right that you should, after having heard the gentlemen on the other side, give the commission the same opportunity.

As already stated, I did not intend to appear before you this evening for the purpose of representing the commission, nor am I prepared to answer the other side, but I cannot believe that you will hesitate to grant a hearing and give the necessary time to prepare an answer. I may ask that your committee will pass a resolution to this effect. I can safely say that the commission will be prepared with a statement on Thursday morning next. Having heard the argument on the other side, and the gentleman who will appear on the part of the commission not having heard what was said, I feel it incumbent upon me in my own way to answer a few of the leading points, although I am not in possession of figures, not having had time to prepare a speech. I will simply answer as the facts may occur to my mind. I speak from the knowledge I am in possession of as a member of said board, and from my general knowledge as a citizen of the affairs of our municipality, although not professing to be able to give as detailed an account as some of the gentlemen on the other side. They would make it appear that they are the sole guardians of the city's interests, and that their representations alone are to be credited. I will try to prove to you that these gentlemen have not all appeared before you in a spirit of public interest and for the public good, as they have represented.

No doubt some of the highly respectable gentlemen who compose this committee are honest in their intentions, and in good faith appear before you, but there are others actuated by other motives than these. Such members have been the most active in their efforts to abolish this commission, and are solely prompted by sinister motives. They do not make fair representations, nor are they honest in their charges, and they dare not as honorable men deny the correctness of my assertions. They have failed to lay before you a fair statement of the financial condition of the city of Philadelphia; they have assumed that there was but one side to be heard; they have failed to tell you that this unjust attack on the commissioners has been brought about by the Washington Square people and the property-owners in that locality; they omitted to say that they had no reason to complain about the act or any of the commissioners until after the people at the ballot-box decided the location; they failed to state how anxious they were to obtain the Governor's signature to this odious bill, as they now term it; they failed to inform you how much money they raised to carry the election in favor of Washington Square, and for other purposes; they fail to tell you that after the election, and after the people by so decided a majority of over 18,000 in favor of Penn Square, the almost united press of Philadelphia acquiesced in the result. They did not tell you that a small and factious minority in the board, in the interest of these Washington Square locality people used, every means to sow discord. Certain interested newspapers were wholly in the interest of the Washington Squarites, and the editors being hostile, they, with most unaccountable zeal and bitterness, assailed the commission, and with their continued efforts and misrepresentations, and with persons employed in various capacities to raise a clamor, they succeeded in misleading and deceiving the public mind, and have by their persistent endeavors really so poisoned a portion of the people that it is well that your honorable bodies should know the true history of the case, and that you should pause before taking the hasty action of the other house. Your commissioners did not take measures to counteract the gross wrongs heaped upon them other than to perform their legitimate mission under the act, and they challenge investigation and stand ready to meet these gentlemen face to face.

They felt secure at your hands. You created them to perform certain acts, which they faithfully entered upon to do, and while the act of discharging these duties they are interfered with by these parties who entered into a fair contest before the people, and lost by a decided expression of the people. They now propose to defy this popular verdict, and are asking you to abolish it. Let me ask whether these people are fair, and whether they have a right here. First, they charge that the intersection was the great cause of rebellion. Well, suppose we grant this, what did the commission agree to do? Why, they at once abandoned the intersection plan and agreed to place the buildings upon two of the squares, and did ask your honorable bodies for additional legislation to carry out such project, although the commissioners were almost unanimously in favor of the intersection plan, because they believed that one building could be erected to give greater convenience, and would be better lighted and heated than four separate buildings, and could be erected at a less cost. How did these people accept this compromise? You know; you have heard them; they want nothing but to abolish; nothing else will answer their purpose. Their designs must therefore be apparent to the dullest minds. What further do they say? They say the bill gives the commissioners too

much power, and that the power ought to be given to Councils, that they are the proper bodies to erect these buildings, etc. I will for a moment dwell on these two points. First, in regard to the powers of the commissioners under this act. Why, gentlemen, do you know that this board does not begin to possess the powers of the Park Commissioners or the Board of Trustees? The powers of the Board of Trustees, who have unlimited powers. Why is this, and why is it that this hue and cry is raised against these different boards; and that the singular feature of our city government is, that the gentlemen composing the membership of these different boards, both Park, Trusts, and South Street Bridge, are the very same gentlemen, with the exception of three, who compose the Board of Public Buildings Commissioners. Now, gentlemen, if these commissioners are really as dangerous, and are the corrupt men as represented by these opposition people, and that it becomes incumbent and imperative for you to abolish this commission, can you then expect to do the same with the other commissioners, who are the very same gentlemen? Mr. Chairman, I merely referred to this to show you that it is not the extraordinary powers given this commission nor the gentlemen who compose it, but the personal interest and locality; and I charge this without fear or favor. As to Councils, it must be evident to all that they are not the proper bodies to erect these much needed public buildings.

Second, because the past has clearly proved that they can never agree upon a site or plan. You know that they have had this question before them for the past twenty years, and that notwithstanding the great need of court and municipal buildings, they have not been able to agree upon a site or plan. They have failed to give accommodations required for our great city. Second, they are a changeable body, and no one set of men could remain long enough in Councils to carry out so great and important a project, therefore, it must be understood that any bill or plan to refer this question back to Councils means simply to quash the whole subject, and to gratify the Washington Squarites, a few newspaper men and office-holders, and the people of our great and beautiful city will be defeated in getting the proper accommodations they so much need. The people of Philadelphia have settled this question by their votes at the last October election, and they believed this vexed question settled forever. They did not believe it necessary, nor do they yet believe it incumbent on them, to get up a demonstration against the Washington Squarites, because they feel secure in you, and in their repose they quietly and patiently awaited the result, and will expect from time to time such additional legislation as will enable the commissioners to proceed with the great work which you created them for, and not to listen to the demur of a few disappointed self-interest parties, who proceed to obstruct the progress of the city. The gentlemen who are now loudly denouncing this Capitol denounce the Legislature and their acts as a monstrosity. This gentleman is now the president of the South Street Bridge Commission, a body admitted to be more odious to the people and more complained of by the other gentlemen than the Washington Squarites, and yet you to abolish this commission and refer it back to Councils. Why does this gentleman not resign his position then if he does not believe in the system of commissioners? Gentlemen, it is not necessary for me to say you know as well as I do that it is the only true principle, and that now commissioners are created all over the world to carry out all great projects, and if the city of New York had had commissioners to erect the great buildings of their city hall, they would not now be in their present difficulties, and they would have had it finished long before this and saved many millions of dollars. But instead they did adopt a poor plan, and these gentlemen are asking you to do; and what would be the result if the buildings were ever begun under such auspices? I will predict that they would not be finished for the next twenty years, and that they would cost as many millions of dollars as the present plan. I am well satisfied that the buildings can be finished within five years and at a cost of less, by considerable, than five millions of dollars. Much has been said about the expense of this commission, and the loose manner in which they have conducted their business; now let me say that these charges are wholly false and without foundation. If abolished to-day I believe that a very small amount will cover every dollar of the cost of the commission, and these are simply for advertising for taking down the railing around the squares, etc. The commissioners did not proceed in haste as has been alleged, but they proceeded with care and deliberation, and they have taken every precaution to guard against damages to the city. Now, gentlemen, I trust that I have answered fully and to your entire satisfaction, but there is another point which I do not forget to answer—our highly respectable friend and fellow-citizen, Henry C. Fack, who has been referred to the financial condition of our city, wherein he stated that the present debt of Philadelphia amounted to upwards of fifty millions, and that there are now loans pending for park, water gas, South Street Bridge, House of Correction, improvement of Broad street, amounting to upwards of millions of dollars; and for this reason he urged upon you the importance of abolishing of this commission, but almost in the same sentence suggested that the City Councils be created to proceed in the erection of the buildings. Now I cannot conceive how the city's financial difficulties could be remedied by such a change of front. It is simply the old charge, "Rubbish," and it is for the purpose of creating the Washington Squarites another chance for their idol project and to have special favorites of their own placed in the bankrupt condition of the city. He did not state to you the nature of the different loans about to be created, nor did he refer to the great increase of the number of our inhabitants, nor ever stated that the city was in a state of rapid growth of great city. It is true that progressive men of the age are making such rapid strides that our old fossils begin to be amazed. They are not so much alarmed at the prospect of enterprise and really are jealous of the men who would make the great new buildings; but, gentlemen, we do not mean to be alarmed at the prospect; we are determined to make Philadelphia what she ought to be—a great city. New York shall no longer be the only city in the East, and Philadelphia shall be a great city, and we are going to contest every interest with her in the future.

The metropolis of this great State, with its great advantages of great lines of railway and mineral resources teaming about her, with an early prospect of steamship communication, and with a population of over half a million, this gentleman will not need to weep and wail over the fifty millions of debt that now on every occasion they pray to the public, but this city is in the bankrupt condition so represented by these gentlemen.

Where is there another city that has so many comforts, advantages, and opportunities given to do business as this? Why are we so much alarmed at weighing more lightly upon the people? In almost all other large cities the taxes on real estate are much greater than our own, and besides they are heavily burdened by a personal or special tax, a tax so odious and burdensome that the taxpayer lays his hands upon almost every imaginable piece of property, of whatever kind or nature. None of the people of Philadelphia are dissatisfied as represented. I assure you that all this miserable cry about taxes is a deception, and an injury to the best interests of our city, and it ought to be frowned down. What have these gentlemen not resorted to in order to carry this point? They even try to intimidate you. First the city debt, corrupt commissions, intersection, and last, not least, that this is to be a great party question.

I learn that they have threatened you, and say they will start independent candidates against you unless you will in great haste comply with their wish. These modern Solons come here to tell you that they are ardent Republicans, and that they hold in their hands the salvation of that great party, and that if you fail to comply with their wish they will break from the ranks they love so well. What did they say in the Senate? They will start a new party for themselves. Well, perhaps, they would be a good idea. I never had faith in half-party men. They are a good deal worse than the open enemy. Good, honest, reliable party men don't make use of such threats on questions of character. This commission is composed of gentlemen of both the great political parties, and we don't admit that it is a political question, and therefore it is no political question. When these gentlemen undertake to make their points this way, I will say to them that they wisely miss their mark. I know you will not believe you too well to believe you could be alarmed at such snuffings as this. Gentlemen, I will here close.

You will not mind the great length I have taken; all that I shall ask in case that you will not agree to postpone until the commissioners can be heard, is that you will bill the bill, and that these same gentlemen will offer a supplementary bill, original, something like the one now on foot, and that they will amend it in your judgment may seem proper, and that it may be speedily passed in order to enable your commissioners to proceed at once with the erection of these much needed public buildings.

Permit me to thank you for kind and patient attention.

## FROM NEW YORK.

#### Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

**Mercantile Library Meeting—Stormy and Disgraceful.**  
The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association took place last evening. The scene was stormy and disgraceful. A contest occurred between the rival factions, and ended in the total defeat of the reform party who favor the repeal of the classification directors' act, the opening of the library on Sundays, and reduced taxation. The police several times interfered to preserve peace, and the gas having been extinguished, they finally cleared the hall with the light of matches. The reformers will hold a public indignation meeting on Friday.

**Distillers' Remonstrance.**  
The distillers and bonded warehousemen of this city and Brooklyn are organizing to present a decided remonstrance to Secretary Boutwell's order directing the use of the new glass seal locks on and after June 1st. The expense of the locks, for which the users must pay over fifteen dollars each, is objected to, and one of the prominent speakers at the meeting yesterday said there was over half a million of dollars in the job. The defenders of the lock contend it is objected to only because it makes fraud impossible.

**The Excitement in relation to the Mace-Coburn Prize Fight.**  
Morrow is steadily on the increase. Mace's backers give heavy odds in betting.

**Shipment of Silver Ore.**  
The steamer Java takes to Europe to-day one hundred tons of silver ore from the Utah mines.

**Deaths from the Effects of Bright.**  
Mrs. Henry Bregan, of Williamsburg, twenty-four years old, and her aged mother, died yesterday morning from Bright's disease, after a long illness. The cause of the disease was attributed to a fall from a ladder, and the death was attributed to the effects of the fall.

**The Reported Capture of Lima a Telegraphic Error.**  
New York, May 10.—The statement of the Aspinwall despatch, published this morning, that Lima had been captured by the revolutionists on the 28th of April, is doubtless a telegraphic error for Funja, the capital of Boyaca, one of the States of the republic of Colombia.

## FROM THE DOMINION.

#### [BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

**Newfoundland Military.**  
BOSTON, May 10.—A letter from St. John's says that two delegates have left Newfoundland for England to negotiate with Earl Granville, the Secretary for the Colonies, for the restoration of the military forces withdrawn from the colony on its refusal to accept the terms of confederation with Canada. The delegates are C. F. Bennett, Premier of the Government, and Hon. J. Talbot, of the Executive Council.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

#### [BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

**Baltimore.**  
BALTIMORE, May 10.—Rev. Samuel Vinton Blake, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in this city yesterday.

## FROM NEW ENGLAND.

#### [BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

**BANGOR, Me., May 10.**—The valuable lot of silks stolen on Monday night have been recovered. They were found packed in a trunk on board the steamer City of Richmond, checked for Portland.

## NEW YORK MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

Money easy 5 per cent. Gold, 111; 5-20s, 100; 100s, 111; 1864, 111; 1865, 111; 1866, 111; 1867, 111; 1868, 111; 1869, 111; 1870, 111; 1871, 111; 1872, 111; 1873, 111; 1874, 111; 1875, 111; 1876, 111; 1877, 111; 1878, 111; 1879, 111; 1880, 111; 1881, 111; 1882, 111; 1883, 111; 1884, 111; 1885, 111; 1886, 111; 1887, 111; 1888, 111; 1889, 111; 1890, 111; 1891, 111; 1892, 111; 1893, 111; 1894, 111; 1895, 111; 1896, 111; 1897, 111; 1898, 111; 1899, 111; 1900, 111; 1901, 111; 1902, 111; 1903, 111; 1904, 111; 1905, 111; 1906, 111; 1907, 111; 1908, 111; 1909, 111; 1910, 111; 1911, 111; 1912, 111; 1913, 111; 1914, 111; 1915, 111; 1916, 111; 1917, 111; 1918, 111; 1919, 111; 1920, 111; 1921, 111; 1922, 111; 1923, 111; 1924, 111; 1925, 111; 1926, 111; 1927, 111; 1928, 111; 1929, 111; 1930, 111; 1931, 111; 1932, 111; 1933, 111; 1934, 111; 1935, 111; 1936, 111; 1937, 111; 1938, 111; 1939, 111; 1940, 111; 1941, 111; 1942, 111; 1943, 111; 1944, 111; 1945, 111; 1946, 111; 1947, 111; 1948, 111; 1949, 111; 1950, 111; 1951, 111; 1952, 111; 1953, 111; 1954, 111; 1955, 111; 1956, 111; 1957, 111; 1958, 111; 1959, 111; 1960, 111; 1961, 111; 1962, 111; 1963, 111; 1964, 111; 1965, 111; 1966, 111; 1967, 111; 1968, 111; 1969, 111; 1970, 111; 1971, 111; 1972, 111; 1973, 111; 1974, 111; 1975, 111; 1976, 111; 1977, 111; 1978, 111; 1979, 111; 1980, 111; 1981, 111; 1982, 111; 1983, 111; 1984, 111; 1985, 111; 1986, 111; 1987, 111; 1988, 111; 1989, 111; 1990, 111; 1991, 111; 1992, 111; 1993, 111; 1994, 111; 1995, 111; 1996, 111; 1997, 111; 1998, 111; 1999, 111; 2000, 111; 2001, 111; 2002, 111; 2003, 111; 2004, 111; 2005, 111; 2006, 111; 2007, 111; 2008, 111; 2009, 111; 2010, 111; 2011, 111; 2012, 111; 2013, 111; 2014, 111; 2015, 111; 2016, 111; 2017, 111; 2018, 111; 2019, 111; 2020, 111; 2021, 111; 2022, 111; 2023, 111; 2024, 111; 2025, 111; 2026, 111; 2027, 111; 2028, 111; 2029, 111; 2030, 111; 2031, 111; 2032, 111; 2033, 111; 2034, 111; 2035, 111; 2036, 111; 2037, 111; 2038, 111; 2039, 111; 2040, 111; 2041, 111; 2042, 111; 2043, 111; 2044, 111; 2045, 111; 2046, 111; 2047, 111; 2048, 111; 2049, 111; 2050, 111; 2051, 111; 2052, 111; 2053, 111; 2054, 111; 2055, 111; 2056, 111; 2057, 111; 2058, 111; 2059, 111; 2060, 111; 2061, 111; 2062, 111; 2063, 111; 2064, 111; 2065, 111; 2066, 111; 2067, 111; 2068, 111; 2069, 111; 2070, 111; 2071, 111; 2072, 111; 2073, 111; 2074, 111; 2075, 111; 2076, 111; 2077, 111; 2078, 111; 2079, 111; 2080, 111; 2081, 111; 2082, 111; 2083, 111; 2084, 111; 2085, 111; 2086, 111; 2087, 111; 2088, 111; 2089, 111; 2090, 111; 2091, 111; 2092, 111; 2093, 111; 2094, 111; 2095, 111; 2096, 111; 2097, 111; 2098, 111; 2099, 111; 2100, 111; 2101, 111; 2102, 111; 2103, 111; 2104, 111; 2105, 111; 2106, 111; 2107, 111; 2108, 111; 2109, 111; 2110, 111; 2111, 111; 2112, 111; 2113, 111; 2114, 111; 2115, 111; 2116, 111; 2117, 111; 2118, 111; 2119, 111; 2120, 111; 2121, 111; 2122, 111; 2123, 111; 2124, 111; 2125, 111; 2126, 111; 2127, 111; 2128, 111; 2129, 111; 2130, 111; 2131, 111; 2132, 111; 2133, 111; 2134, 111; 2135, 111; 2136, 111; 2137, 111; 2138, 111; 2139, 111; 2140, 111; 2141, 111; 2142, 111; 2143, 111; 2144, 111; 2145, 111; 2146, 111; 2147, 111; 2148, 111; 2149, 111; 2150, 111; 2151, 111; 2152, 111; 2153, 111; 2154, 111; 2155, 111; 2156, 111; 2157, 111; 2158, 111; 2159, 111; 2160, 111; 2161, 111; 2162, 111; 2163, 111; 2164, 111; 2165, 111; 2166, 111; 2167, 111; 2168, 111; 2169, 111; 2170, 111; 2171, 111; 2172, 111; 2173, 111; 2174, 111; 2175, 111; 2176, 111; 2177, 111; 2178, 111; 2179, 111; 2180, 111; 2181, 111; 2182, 111; 2183, 111; 2184, 111; 2185, 111; 2186, 111; 2187, 111; 2188, 111; 2189, 111; 2190, 111; 2191, 111; 2192, 111; 2193, 111; 2194, 111; 2195, 111; 2196, 111; 2197, 111; 2198, 111; 2199, 111; 2200, 111; 2201, 111; 2202, 111; 2203, 111; 2204, 111; 2205, 111; 2206, 111; 2207, 111; 2208, 111; 2209, 111; 2210, 111; 2211, 111; 2212, 111; 2213, 111; 2214, 111; 2215, 111; 2216, 111; 2217, 111; 2218, 111; 2219, 111; 2220, 111; 2221, 111; 2222, 111; 2223, 111; 2224, 111; 2225, 111; 2226, 111; 2227, 111; 2228, 111; 2229, 111; 2230, 111; 2231, 111; 2232, 111; 2233, 111; 2234, 111; 2235, 111; 2236, 111; 2237, 111; 2238, 111; 2239, 111; 2240, 111; 2241, 111; 2242, 111; 2243, 111; 2244, 111; 2245, 111; 2246, 111; 2247, 111; 2248, 111; 2249, 111; 2250, 111; 2251, 111; 2252, 111; 2253, 111; 2254, 111; 2255, 111; 2256, 111; 2257, 111; 2258, 111; 2259, 111; 2260, 111; 2261, 111; 2262, 111; 2263, 111; 2264, 111; 2265, 111; 2266, 111; 2267, 111; 2268, 111; 2269, 111; 2270, 111; 2271, 111; 2272, 111; 2273, 111; 2274, 111; 2275, 111; 2276, 111; 2277, 111; 2278, 111; 2279, 111; 2280, 111; 2281, 111; 2282, 111; 2283, 111; 2284, 111; 2285, 111; 2286, 111; 2287, 111; 2288, 111; 2289, 111; 2290, 111; 2291,